

# Caledonian

# Mercury



No. 12, 144.

## Theatre-Royal.

Last Night but three of Mrs Siddons' Performing. On WEDNESDAY Evening, July 24, will be acted, THE TRAGEDY OF

JANE SHORE. Mr WOODS. Dumont, and the part of Jane Shore by

MRS SIDDONS.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,

THE PURSE.

Being the Last Night but Two of Mrs Siddons' Performing.

On THURSDAY, July 25, will be acted,

THE TRAGEDY OF

M A C B E T H. Mr SIDDONS.

Macbeth, Mr WOODS.

Macduff, And Lady Macbeth, by

M R S SIDDONS.

With a Farce as will be expressed in the Bills.

M. B.—Mrs KEMBLE acknowledges the receipt of a very friendly letter, expressing a wish to see her in some of the Tragedies that are now performing; in answer, she assures the Author and Public at large, that she should have been proud, had she had the happiness of appearing with Mrs SIDDONS, but that her arm (from the recent accident she met with), renders her totally incapable of supporting any character which requires exertion or extraordinary dressing; however, in the course of the week, she will do herself the honour of personating some characters that require little of either.

And on SATURDAY, July 27,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS SIDDONS, And positively the Last Night of her performing in Edinburgh this Season,

Will be acted, A New Tragedy, never performed here, called,

THE CASTLE OF MONTVAL.

As repeatedly performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with great applause.

Old Count, Mr WOODS.

Young Count, Mr BEW.

Marquis, Mr SMITH.

La Font, Mr SIDDONS.

And the Countess, by

M R S SIDDONS.

Last Night but one of Mrs Siddons' Performing.

MRS SIDDONS respectfully informs the Public, that his Mother has kindly consented to perform an EXTRA NIGHT

for HIS BENEFIT. Therefore,

On FRIDAY Evening, July 26, will be acted,

THE DISTREST MOTHER.

Mr WOODS.

Pyrrhus, Mr SIDDONS.

And the part of Heronine by

M R S SIDDONS.

With a Farce as will be expressed in future advertisements.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken, at the Box-office of the Theatre—And of MRS SIDDONS, Calton Hill.

TWENTY-THIRD OF THE PRESENT MONTH, JULY,

THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY BEGINS DRAWING.

SCHEMES.

| No. of         | Value of  | Total  |
|----------------|-----------|--------|
| Prizes.        | each.     |        |
| 3 of L. 10,000 | L. 30,000 |        |
| 3              | 5,000     | 15,000 |
| 4              | 2,000     | 8,000  |
| 5              | 1,000     | 5,000  |
| 10             | 500       | 5,000  |
| 30             | 100       | 3,000  |
| 60             | 50        | 3,000  |
| 800            | 10        | 80,000 |

TICKETS AND SHARES

Are now selling at every Licensed Office, and the prizes will be paid as usual on demand.

Persons in the country remitting Post-Office orders, cash by the mail or stage-coach, to any Lottery Office, of credit, will have tickets or shares sent them on the same terms as if personally present.

Last Year Irish Tickets rose to upwards of Eight Guineas, with a rebellion and foreign enemy in that kingdom. Tranquillity is now restored, and the demand for Tickets and Shares greater than in any former Lottery, of course they must rise considerably before the Drawing. Those who purchase immediately will get them at the lowest rate, which is now, JULY 17,

Tickets L. 8 6 0

Half L. 4 7 0 Eighth L. 1 2 6

Fourth 2 4 6 Sixteenth 0 11 6

COUNTY OF DUMBURTON MILITIA.

Dumbarton, 30th April 1799.

AT a General Meeting of the LIEUTENANCY of the COUNTY OF DUMBURTON, the following Ballotted Militiamen, who have neither appeared personally or by Substitutes, nor paid the Ten Pounds of Penalty, are ordered to be advertised as deserters, viz.

James Boyd, servant in Balloch, Cumbernauld,

John Davidson, servant to John Hay, in Woodale,

James Couper, weaver in Peel,

James Runch, residing in Bridge-end, and James Hendrie,

weaver in Hillhead, in the parish of Kirkintilloch,

Philip Johnstone, at Whitecrook, in West Kilpatrick,

Duncan McDougal or McDonald, servant at Boghouse, and

Hugh Docharty, servant at Drunchapel, in East Kilpatrick.

And it is ordered, that at the next Meeting of Lieutenant, which is to be held at Dumbarton upon Monday the 5th day of August next, at twelve o'clock noon, new ballots shall be drawn to replace the above deserters, or such of them as are not in the interval apprehended, excepting Duncan McDougal or McDonald, and Hugh Docharty, for whom two men have been already found by the parish of East Kilpatrick. New ballots will at same time be drawn to replace George Kerr, in Watch Hills of West Kilpatrick, and Archibald Fullarton in Luss, both dismissed from the first regiment of North British militia.

JAMES DENNISTOUN, Press.

Extracted from the minutes of the Meeting, by

ROBERT MACKENZIE, Clerk.

PORT SETON HOUSE IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET. To be Let, unfurnished, for four or more years as can be agreed upon, and entered to immediately,

THE said HOUSE OF PORT-SETON, consisting of a large kitchen, with a water-pipe and scullery, housekeeper's room and lobby off the same, dining-room and drawing-room, with closets off both, four bed-rooms, and closets off the same, one of which is a bed-closet, garrets fitted up with beds for servants, a large cellar fitted up with catacombs, milk-house, hen-house, washing-house, coach-house, and stable with hay-loft and byre—Also about 3 rods of ground round the house, well inclosed with stone and lime dyke. The tenant to pay all the rates.

The house lies about nine miles from Edinburgh, about seven from Haddington, one from Tranent, and one from Prestonpans; from which last town a stage coach goes to Edinburgh, and returns every lawful day, and there are good markets in the immediate neighbourhood of the place.

The tenants may be accommodated with one or two grass plots contiguous to the house.

Also to let for four or more years,

THE HARBOUR-DUKE of Port-Seton.

For further particulars apply to James Mitchel, factor to the Earl of Wemyss, at Haddington.

## NEW STRAW HATS, AND PRINTED BORDERS.

GILCHRIST & CO. have the honour of acquainting those LADIES who have been waiting the arrival of these STRAW HATS, that they have this day received several Boxes, forming the largest and most Elegant Assortment they ever had on hand; among which are the Grecian, TURKISH, AUSTRIAN, DOME-CROWNED JOCKEY, PORCUPINE, WILLOW-CURRICLE, and other Fancy Shapes, the latest productions of the Capital.

They have also got to hand, a variety of beautiful patterns of PRINTED BORDERS, so much in request in London, for Gown Trimmings.

## GALLERY OF FASHION, JULY 20, 1799.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP, At the Warehouse of Mr Thomson, Agent Victualler, Leith, on the 27th July current, at twelve o'clock noon,

FORTY TONS AMERICAN POT and PEARL ASHES; and a Quantity of BARREL STAVES.

RUSSIA SHEETING AND RAVENDUCK.

For Behoof of Underwriters.

To be Sold by public auction, at Leith, on Thursday the 25th July, at 12 o'clock noon,

## NINETEEN BALE—CONTAINING

299 Pieces SHRETTING—and

99 Pieces RAVENDUCK.

For further particulars apply to William Grinly, broker in Leith. JULY 14. 1799.

WEST KIRK PARISH MEETING.

THE Heritors and Kirk Session of the Parish of Saint Cuthberts or West Kirk, are desired to meet at the Parish Church, on Tuesday the 6th August next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to assess the parish for support of the poor for the current year.

A FARM IN MID LOTHIAN TO LET.

THE LANDS of NEWHALL, in the parish of Stow, and county of Edinburgh, containing about 370 acres, chiefly of pasture ground, at present possessed by Thomas Paterson—Entry at Whitsunday next 1800.

Offers in writing to be made to Harry Davidson, W. S. No. 11. South Hanover Street.

FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

To be Let for 19 years, from Martinmas next,

THE FARM of RAMORNE MAINS, lying in the parish of Kettle, and county of Fife, as possessed at present by Andrew Walker, containing about 120 acres, exclusive of a sheep park of 103 acres, all well inclosed.

For particular enquiries may be made at John Forrest at Lawfield, who will shew the farm, or at James Heriot, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

INN AND FARM TO LET, COUNTY OF LINLITHGOW.

To be Let for such number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE Well-Frequented INN of LIVINGSTONE, being

the first stage from Edinburgh, upon the South Glasgow road. Together with any quantity of ground not exceeding 100 acres, all inclosed and in high condition.

A FARM,

The Farm of BARRACK near Livingstone, consisting of about 170 acres, all inclosed and subdivided, with the Lime Quarry presently working thereon. Upon this farm there is a remarkable neat and commodious Steading of Houses.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor at Livingstone House—James Gray, writer in Edinburgh; or Mr John McMillan, Mid Calder; who will give orders to shew the grounds.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, in the George Inn, Dumfries, on Wednesday the 25th of September, at one o'clock P. M.

THE REMAINDER of a LEASE for Fifty-seven years, to terminate at Whitsunday 1821, of the FARM of TERRINGTON, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This farm consists of about 250 acres, situated within 1/2 mile of Dumfries, of which the greatest part is subset during the remainder of the lease, to a very substantial tenant, at 20/- per annum; and the remainder, being about 22 acres, lying nearest the town, along the high road, at present let for 28/- per acre for a year or more. The least of these sums is already offered.

The rent payable by the principal tacksman for the whole, including all public burdens, is 48/- 17s. 6d. per annum.

For further particulars application may be made to David Thomson, W. S. Edinburgh, or William Laidlaw, writer, Dumfries, either of whom will be ready to conclude a private bargain previous to the sale.

A considerable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

LANDS AND HOUSES IN FIFE FOR SALE.

Upon Thursday, the 22d day of August 1799, at five o'clock afternoon, and within the house of Mr David Methven, vintner in Cupar, there will be sold by public roup,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, lying in and about the Town of CUPAR:

I.—These Sixteen Acres, One Rood, and Ten Falls of GROUND, lying on the WEST BANK of PITTCRIFER, immediately west of the gate of Dalziel Lodge, presently possessed by Robert Philip, brewer, together with the Seats in Cupar Church belonging thereto.

II.—That PARK in WESTLANDS of CUPAR, consisting of six acres, two rods, and twenty-two falls of Ground, with the Trees growing thereon, also possessed by the said Robert Philip.

III.—These Four Ridges of LAND, also lying in the WESTLANDS, consisting of two acres and nine falls, possessed by Arthur Reekie.

IV.—Two Acres, Three Rods, and Twenty-five Falls of GROUND, lying at the West End of the Town of CUPAR, in the Middle Bondfield, possessed by Alexander Russell.

V.—One Acre and Three Rods of GROUND in the Upper Bondfield, in the possession of the proprietor.

VII.—Three Rods and Thirty Falls of GROUND in the said Nether Bondfield, commonly called the HOLE ACRE, and possessed by Robert Melville.

The above lands are all of an excellent soil, and upon them are many pleasant situations for building, being all in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.

VIII.—That NEW TENEMENT of HOUSES, High and Laigh, consisting of three Storeys and Garret, lying at the south end of the Crossgate, possessed by Mrs Dalgleish and others.

IX.—That HOUSE and Two STABLES, lying back from the subjects lately belonging to David Sibbald, flesher in Cupar, and possessed by Thomas Johnston and James Robbie, and others.

Persons wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the above subjects by private bargain, may apply to the proprietor at Kires, by Cupar, or to Andrew Christie, writer in Cupar, in whose hands are the articles of roup and progress of works.

GROUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SELKIRK.

And a TENEMENT in that Town—FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the house of Mr Dun, inn-keeper, Selkirk, upon Wednesday the 7th day of August, 1799, at five o'clock afternoon,

I.—THE INCLOSED PLANTATION on the Sooth Bank of the water of Ettrick, within a few minutes walk of the Town of Selkirk, lying below the Know.

II.—The FIELD of excellent ARABLE LAND, well adapted for garden ground, lying between the above plantation and the Turnpike road leading from Selkirk to Melrose, &c.

III.—The Blue-slated TENEMENT in the Water Row of Selkirk, possessed by Mrs Tait.

Apply to Mr George Rodger, writer in Selkirk, or Messrs Gibson and Oliphant, W. S. Edinburgh, who have power to sell by private bargain.

The house lies about nine miles from Edinburgh, about seven from Haddington, one from Tranent, and one from Prestonpans; from which last town a stage coach goes to Edinburgh, and returns every lawful day, and there are good markets in the

## A B I L L.

### INTITLED, AN ACT TO PREVENT UNLAWFUL COMBINATIONS OF WORKMEN.

This bill is of the greatest importance to all mechanics and manufacturers, since it applies generally to all masters and journeymen of whatever business.

Whereas great numbers of journeymen manufacturers and workmen, in various parts of this kingdom, have by unlawful meetings and combinations, endeavoured to obtain advance of their wages, and to effectuate other illegal purposes; and the laws at present in force against such unlawful conduct have been found to be inadequate to the suppression thereof, whereby it becomes necessary that more effectual provision should be made against such unlawful combinations, and for preventing such unlawful practices in future, and for bringing such offenders to more speedy and exemplary justice; May it please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the passing of this act, all contracts, covenants, and agreements, whatsoever, in writing or not in writing, at any time or times heretofore made or entered into by and between any journeymen manufacturers or other workmen, or other persons within this kingdom, for obtaining an advance of wages of them, or any of them, or any other journeymen manufacturers or workmen, or other persons in any manufacture, trade, or business, or for lessening or altering their or any of their usual hours or time of working, or for decreasing the quantity of work, or for preventing or hindering any persons from employing whomsoever he, she, or they shall think proper to employ in his, her, or their manufacture, trade, or business, or for controuling or any way affecting any person or persons carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, in the conduct and management thereof, shall be, and the same are declared to be, illegal, null, and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted, that no journeymen, workmen, or other persons shall, at any time after the passing of this act, make, or enter into, or be concerned in the making of, or entering into, any such contract, covenant, or agreement, in writing, or not in writing, as is herein before declared to be an illegal covenant, contract, or agreement; and every journeymen, workman, or other person who, after the passing of this act, shall be guilty of any of the said offences, being thereof lawfully convicted, upon his own confession, or the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witness, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where such offence shall be committed, which oath the said justice or justices is and are hereby authorised and empowered to administer in such case, and in all other cases where an oath is to be taken before any justice or justices of the peace in pursuance of this act, within three calendar months next after the offence shall have been committed, shall, by order of such justice or justices, be committed to and confined in the common gaol within his or their jurisdiction, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or at the discretion of such justice or justices, shall be committed to some house of correction within the same jurisdiction, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

And be it further enacted, That every journeymen or workman, or other person who shall, at any time after the passing of this act, enter into any combination to obtain an advance of wages, or to decrease the quantity of work, or for any other purpose contrary to this act, or who shall, by giving money, or by persuasion, solicitation, intimidation, or any other means, endeavour to prevent any unihed or unemployed journeymen or workman, or other person in any manufacture, trade or business, or any other person wanting employment in such manufacture, trade or business, from hiring himself to any manufacturer or tradesman, or person conducting any manufacture, trade, or business, or who shall for the purpose of obtaining an advance of wages, or for any other purpose contrary to the provisions of this act, by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, decoy, persuade, solicit, intimidate, influence, or prevail, or attempt or endeavour to prevail, on any journeymen or workman, or other person hired or employed, or to be hired or employed, in any such manufacture, trade, or business, to quit or leave his work, service, or employment, or who shall hinder or prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent, any manufacturer or tradesman, or other person, from employing in his or her manufacture, trade or business, such journeymen workmen, and other persons as he or she shall think proper, or who, being hired or unemployed, shall refuse to work with any other journeymen or workmen employed or hired to work therein, and who shall be lawfully convicted of any of the said offences, upon his own confession, or the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witness, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where such offence shall be committed, within three calendar months next after the offence shall have been committed, shall, by order of such justice or justices, be committed to and confined in the common gaol within his or their jurisdiction, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or otherwise be committed to some house of correction within the same jurisdiction, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

And be it further enacted, That every journeymen or workman, or other person who shall, at any time after the passing of this act, enter into any combination to obtain an advance of wages, or to decrease the quantity of work, or for any other purpose contrary to this act, or who shall, by giving money, or by persuasion, solicitation, intimidation, or any other means, endeavour to prevent any unihed or unemployed journeymen or workman, or other person in any manufacture, trade or business, or any other person wanting employment in such manufacture, trade or business, from hiring himself to any manufacturer or tradesman, or person conducting any manufacture, trade, or business, or who shall for the purpose of obtaining an advance of wages, or for any other purpose contrary to the provisions of this act, by any means whatsoever, directly or indirectly, decoy, persuade, solicit, intimidate, influence, or prevail, or attempt or endeavour to prevail, on any journeymen or workman, or other person hired or employed, or to be hired or employed, in any such manufacture, trade, or business, to quit or leave his work, service, or employment, or who shall hinder or prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent, any manufacturer or tradesman, or other person, from employing in his or her manufacture, trade or business, such journeymen workmen, and other persons as he or she shall think proper, or who, being hired or unemployed, shall refuse to work with any other journeymen or workmen employed or hired to work therein, and who shall be lawfully convicted of any of the said offences, upon his own confession, or the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witness, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where such offence shall be committed, within three calendar months next after the offence shall have been committed, shall, by order of such justice or justices, be committed to and confined in the common gaol within his or their jurisdiction, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or otherwise be committed to some house of correction within the same jurisdiction, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

And for the more effectual suppression of all combinations amongst journeymen, workmen, and other persons employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, be it further enacted, That all and every person and persons whatsoever (whether employed in such manufacture, trade, or business, or not) who shall attend any meeting had or held for the purpose of making or entering into any contract, covenant, or agreement, by this act declared to be illegal, or of entering into, supporting, maintaining, contributing, or carrying on any combination for any purpose by this act declared to be illegal, or who shall summon, give notice, call upon, persuade, entice, solicit, or by intimidation or any other means, directly or indirectly, endeavour to induce any journeymen, workmen, or other person employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, to attend any such meeting, or who shall collect, demand, ask, or receive any sum of money from any such journeymen, workmen, or other person, for any of the purposes aforesaid, or who shall persuade, entice, solicit, or by intimidation or any other means, directly or indirectly, endeavour to induce any such journeymen, workmen, or other person, to enter into or be concerned in any such combination, or to quit or leave his work, service, or employment, or who shall pay any sum of money, or make or enter into any subscription or con-

tribution for or towards the support or encouragement of any such illegal meeting or combination, and who shall be lawfully convicted of any of the said offences, upon his own confession, or the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses or witness, before any one or more justice or justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty, town, or place, where such offence shall be committed, shall, by order of such justice or justices, be committed to and confined within the common gaol within his or their jurisdiction, for any time not exceeding three calendar months, or otherwise be committed to some house of correction within the same, there to remain and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two calendar months.

And be it further enacted, That no person (whether employed as a journeyman or workman in any manufacture, trade, or business, or not) shall at any time after the passing of this act pay or give any sum or sums of money, or other valuable thing, as a subscription or contribution for the purpose of paying any expenses incurred by any person acting contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall, by payment of money or other means, support or maintain any journeyman, workman, or other person, or contribute towards his support or maintenance, for the purpose of inducing him to refuse to work, or to be hired or employed in any manufacture, trade, or business; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and lose any sum not exceeding the sum of ten pounds; and every journeyman, workman, and other person who shall collect or receive any money or valuable thing for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit and lose any sum not exceeding the sum of five pounds. If the party is unable to pay the money, he shall be sent to prison for not more than three months.

Subscriptions already made shall be returned, or those in whose hands they are placed may be sued for the same. Persons against whom information is lodged shall answer, on oath, as to the sum paid by or to them, and for what special purpose. Persons into whose hands such money shall have been paid, upon paying the same into Court, or making full discovery of what is done with the money, shall be exempted from all penalties. The succeeding clauses set forth the manner in which the justices of the peace shall carry this act into execution. There is one clause which prohibits persons carrying on any manufacture or trade from employing journeymen contrary to any existing act of Parliament, without the license of a justice of the peace, who shall grant the same whenever the qualified journeymen shall refuse to work, or otherwise misconduct themselves.

JULY 19.

### EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when letters were received from Constantinople, dated June 10, confirming the defeat of Buonaparte before Acre.

The Court took up the ship Princess Mary, on a voyage to St Helena and Bengal.

The next fleet of East-India ships are expected to arrive the latter end of next month, and consist of the Exeter, Brunswick, Bombay Castle, Fort William, Bridgewater, Airy Castle, Walpole, Dublin, Malabar, Caledonia, and Contractor.

By letters from Canton, read yesterday at the East India House, we find that a Spanish squadron, consisting of the Admiral's ship of 80 guns, one of 74, two large Spanish frigates of 40 guns each, had produced an alarm on the coast of China, whether they had gone in vain to intercept the English traders.—The particulars are as follow:

On the 29th January, news was received at Canton, that a Spanish squadron was in sight from Macao, and actually engaged with the English squadron.

A number of large empty cargo boats were sent from Canton to take in lumber from the ships, in order to clear them for fighting; a large quantity of Chinese troops were sent to Bocca Tigris to reinforce that place. When the fleet passed they were all paraded under arms.

Mandarins were dispatched from Canton to Macao, to request the Spanish supercargo to order the Spanish squadron immediately to quit the coast, or take the consequence of the Viceroy of Canton's displeasure.

The force of the enemy was the Admiral's ship of 80 guns, one of 74, two large Spanish frigates of 40 guns each, the Preneur French frigate, and corvette Brulguille. The French frigate and corvette led the van, and all the enemy's ships had St George's colours hoisted.

The general opinion was, that the surprise and disappointment of the enemy must have been great, on their finding three English ships of war at Macao. It was supposed they had gained their intelligence of the probable departure of our fleet from Danish ships, mostly navigated by Frenchmen."

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday has not yet arrived.

The Duchess of Montrose, who has recently presented a son and heir to her Lord, is the daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Manchester.—Her Grace in very early life displayed a correct taste in the fine arts, and a peculiar genius for drawing.

The Duchess Dowager of Manchester is become grandmother to two embryo Dukes in the last month. Kimbolton is to exhibit a day of festivity unparalleled, on Lord Mandeville's christening; and the gaities will subside in time for the parties to partake of the infant feast at Montrose House.

The following is mentioned as a fact in the higher circles, with such circumstances of authenticity annexed to it as ensure belief:—The wife of a Baronet, who preferred H— to any thing this country could offer her, upon anticipating a divorce from her first husband, as the natural consequence of his becoming acquainted with anecdotes (of which he was then ignorant), wrote him melancholy account of the death of their only daughter, which circumstance afflicted the father in a very sensible degree; but short time since, Lady —, mother to the fair inconstant, sent for the Baronet, and after preparing his mind for the surprise it was to undergo, led him into the adjoining room, and produced the child to her astonished and delighted parent.—The reason assigned for this extraordinary imposition is, that the erring mother doated on the infant, and certain that her husband would remove her, as well as her two brothers, from maternal protection, the instant a divorce was obtained, she flew to the only expedient of retaining her daughter under her own roof.

### SECRET EXPEDITION.

The secret expedition appears to be in such a state of forwardness that the first embarkation of troops will probably take place in a few days from Margate and Deal. It is to consist of 8600 men, all British; the regiments to be employed are the 2d, 23d, 25th, 27th, 49th, 55th, 59th, 92d regiments, computed at 600 men each, and four battalions of the guards, besides a proportion of cavalry and artillery. The second embarkation is to be composed of British and Russian troops; 9600 of the former, and 16,000 of the latter; together with cavalry and artillery. The regiments which are to embark are, the 4th, 5th, 9th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 31st, 35th, 40th, 46th, 52d, 56th, 62d, 63d, 82d, being 16 regiments, at 600 men each. The whole effective force will amount to 40,000 men.

There is another body of Russian troops marching through Franconia, and quarter masters have already arrived in Wetteravia to prepare for their reception.—It has been said that this body is to act against Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein. We suspect, however, that their destination is of much more importance than either the siege of Mentz or the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein.—Our readers will be able to form some opinion by consulting the map, and by observing the situation of Wetteravia.

We cannot help entertaining an idea that there is amongst almost all the powers some secret understanding with respect to Holland. The rumour of an intended invasion is circulated throughout all the United Provinces; and though it is generally credited, it does not appear to have created much surprise or dread. We have not been able to find that any very serious preparations are making to resist it. It was said, indeed, some time ago, that the Yssel was to be palisaded, and the fortifications of Duifburg to be repaired; but what would this avail against an invading army? The French Government do not appear to have sent any troops into Holland lately; and it is even doubted whether they have kept up in the Batavian Republic the number of men which they stipulated to keep.

It is now said that there are to be two expeditions, for the second of which the very large ships are taken up. It is rumoured that F. M. the Duke of York will command in person. In this expedition we are to be joined by 15,000 Russians and 9000 Swedes, to convey whom to England transports have been taken up in the Baltic. The Court of Stockholm has entered with great alacrity into the League, and has offered ships as well as men, if necessary, to the general attack.

Amidst all these things, our attention is naturally directed to the movements of Prussia—she does not appear to be making any preparations to resist an attack upon Holland—she has not drawn her troops towards the Dutch frontiers. She can hardly be ignorant of the sentiments and projects of Great Britain and Russia, and it does not seem as if the disapproved of them: it is even affirmed, that she is, as the French would say, quite d'accord. Some persons have asserted, with what truth we know not, that Prussia agreed not to take an active part against France, provided a change was made in the state of affairs in Holland. Upon all these points a short time will enable us to decide.

Government have taken up the East India Company's ships, Queen, Phoenix, Lord Walsingham, Earl Spencer, Prince William Henry, Hawke, Nottingham, Busbridge, Rockingham, Melville Castle, and Good Hope, for three months, to act as transports in the secret expedition.

There are certain advices that the Dutch troops defect in great numbers, and particularly seamen. Parties of them have even found their way to the Isle of Wight, where they have been incorporated with other troops.

### LISBON MAIL.

This morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, brought to Falmouth by the Prince of Wales packet, Captain Todd, in thirteen days. It is said that the day they failed, General Cayler had received advice at Lisbon, of the French and Spanish fleets having joined in the Mediterranean.

On the 25th of June, a convoy from England, under his Majesty's ship Thames, arrived in the Tagus.

On the 30th ult. several vessels sailed from Lisbon for England, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Europa and Ulysses.

On the 6th inst. Cape Finisterre distant 92 leagues, the Prince of Wales saw several merchant vessels on the weather-bow, under convoy of two large ships (appearing to be those which sailed from Lisbon on the 30th ult.) standing to the westward. At half past eleven, a schooner in sight on the lee-quarter, and two large ships a-head, standing to the eastward; at one o'clock the leewardmost bore up after the schooner, and the other chased the packet; at half past eight, she fired two shot over her, brought her to, and sent a boat on board. From the officer, the chase was found to be his Majesty's ship Alcmena, and the other ship, her prize, the Courageux French privateer, pierced for 32 guns, with 270 men, captured by Captain Digby on the 26th of June last, to the westward of the Flores islands, after a chase of six days, and an action of an hour and twenty minutes, in which not a man was hurt.

Passengers by the Prince of Wales are, Mr Beckford of Fonthill, with his physician and fourteen servants.

The head-quarters of Suwarro, according to a letter from Milan, of the 24th, were on the preceding evening at Fiorenzuola, between Placentia and Parma; according to a letter from Roverdo, of the 26th ult. that General had marched towards Alessandria, in order to go against Moreau; the latter of these movements is that which is most probable, because it was that which was most to the interest of the allies. If they should be able, as we may flatter ourselves they will, to destroy the army of Moreau, or to cut off his retreat from the Col de Tende, Macdonald being then reduced to his own forces, and having to engage both those of the allies, and of the inhabitants of the country, would infallibly be forced to lay down his arms.—General Ott was before him with 20,000 men; Bellegarde and Vukafloch were posted, the one in front, the other on the flank of Moreau, while Marshal Suwarro remained with the main army, in a situation to chuse, of which the two French Generals he should first complete the ruin. It will, no doubt, not be long before we receive brilliant news respecting him.

A private letter from Vienna, dated June 29, states that Moreau had only 9200 men, before he received his reinforcements. He has complained to Marshal Suwarro, that no quarter is given to the French soldiers. To this complaint, the latter replied, that a body of French troops, after having laid down their arms, made sudden attack, and fired upon the allied troops. The provocation, therefore, originated with the French soldiery.

The Empress of Russia, —, from Jamaica to Virginia, founded in a gale of wind—people saved.

The Eliza, Boyd, from Liverpool to Bahamas, is captured. The Harmony, Snell, from London to Philadelphia, was taken 26th May, in lat. 41, 30. long. 55. 30. by a French corvette arrived at Corunna.

### MEDITERRANEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LETTER FROM ALICANT.—DATED JUNE 21.

On Thursday morning two French officers landed here from a felucca, who had left their fleet, consisting of 22 sail of the line and some frigates, on the evening before, off Cape Martini. One of them set off post for Cartagena, and the other returned for the fleet, which in the course of the morning, passed in sight of the bay. The officer said that his fleet, after sailing from Toulon, landed 1000 men at Savona, and conducted a convoy of wheat to Genoa, where there had been a scarcity. It is added, they saw the English fleet at a great distance, but having orders not to fight until they had formed a junction with the Spanish fleet, they came this way. They captured on their way five vessels, among which were three luggers or cutters. Seventeen or eighteen sail of the line are ready at Cartagena; and a bark from thence reports, that on the arrival of a felucca there on Thursday evening, Admiral Massaredi fired a gun, as a signal for them to get under weigh.

Yesterday evening the Solidad frigate, which conveyed the Marquez de la Romana and his staff to Majorca, returned; and, according to its report, Lord St Vincent was off Mahon with 39 sail of the line, having joined by 11 sail of the line before he (the Spanish Captain) left Majorca.

### LISBON—July 1.

" I inform you that we yesterday (30th June) received the disagreeable news of the French fleet having, by some means or other, escaped the vigilance of our squadron, and formed a junction with the Spanish ships that were in Cartagena, to which port they went to fetch them; they are accordingly failed, but where they are gone we are yet in the dark. This intelligence we received from Cadiz, to which city an express had arrived in 32 hours, with the above advice; and as a great number of Spanish troops were embarked on board their men of war, great fears are here entertained respecting their destination; Earl St Vincent will follow them up actively. Though I do not place implicit confidence in the above account, the substance of it is true."

" P. S. Since writing the foregoing, we learn from good authority, that only 22 sail of French ships are got into Cartagena, where they remain blockaded again by our fleet, which are cruising between that port and Majorca.

" The remainder of the French men of war remained at Toulon. I am in hopes yet a decisive blow will be soon struck."

AN ARTICLE FROM CARTHAGENA says, there is no necessity for the Spanish fleet to return to Cadiz to refit, several of them being already repaired, and waiting to join the French. The English, that had suffered in the same gale, had steer'd to some of the African ports to get repairs. Spanish troops continue to embark at Algeciras. There are now in the Mediterranean 166 ships of war, belonging to different nations.

BUONAPARTE'S EXPEDITION.

The following are extracts of letters from a Gentleman on board the Tigre, off Acre, to his friend at Smyrna, on the authenticity of which may be depended upon:

### ACRE, MAY 2. 1799.

" Captain Davis not having been finally dispatched yesterday, I have time to add, that Buonaparte made last night a fourth attempt to storm the town, and was repulsed with great loss on the beach and in the ditches; besides the havoc and fire from the Tigre must have made in his trenches and lines. I hope to have soon the pleasure of informing you of his total expulsion from before the town. The bearer of this, Captain Davis, will give you every detail about this siege, which, from the circumstances and singularity of the personages employed <

MILITIA VOLUNTEERS.

(CIRCULAR.)

Horse Guards, 12th July 1799.

As volunteers into such of his Majesty's regular regiments of infantry, as his Majesty shall, by any order under his royal sign manual, think proper to appoint, and that his Majesty has in consequence been graciously pleased to assign the following regiments for the reception of volunteers from the militia forces, viz.

The Fourth (or King's own) regiment of foot, whose head quarters are at Salisbury.  
The Fifth (or Northumberland), whose head quarters are at Boston, in Lincolnshire.  
The Ninth (or East Suffolk), whose head quarters are in the Tower of London and a detachment at Faversham, in Kent.  
The Fifteenth (or East York), whose head quarters are at Newcastle upon Tyne.  
The Sixteenth (or Buckinghamshire), whose head quarters are at Marlow.  
The Seventeenth (or Leicestershire), whose head quarters are at Norwich.  
The Twentieth (or East Devonshire), whose head quarters are at Preston, in Lancashire.  
The Thirty first (or Huntingdonshire), whose head quarters are at York.  
The Thirty-fifth (or Dorsetshire), whose head quarters are at Beverly.  
The Forty-first (or Somersetshire), whose head quarters are at Taunton.  
The Forty-sixth (or South Devonshire), whose head quarters are at Poole.  
The Fifty-second (or Oxfordshire), whose head quarters are at Canterbury.  
The Fifty-sixth (or West Essex), whose head quarters are at Gloucester.  
The Sixty-second (or Wiltshire) whose head quarters are at Helston.  
The Sixty-third (or West Suffolk), whose head quarters are at Landguard Fort, in Essex.  
The Eighty-second (or Prince of Wales's), whose head quarters are at Blandford, in Dorsetshire.

[Here follow the provisions of the act, as set forth in the general orders which are annexed. After enumerating them, his Royal Highness proceeds:]

The next section renders it lawful for the Commanding Officer of any militia regiment to discharge such volunteers as may apply for the same. It is however left to the discretion of such commanding officer to refuse such discharge: But his Majesty's well founded confidence in the public spirit of the Commanding Officers of his militia forces will not allow him to suppose, that in any regiment power will be acted upon as a general principle, but only in such few cases, as by their peculiar nature may, in the feelings of the commanding officer, justify such a refusal; any more extensive exercise of this power would be no less inconsistent with the views of the Legislature, than injurious to the most important interests of the country.

The Commanding Officer is not for the present to grant discharges to more than one fourth of the men actually serving in his regiment, though more should apply, but he is to transmit a return, specifying the names of every man (if any), exceeding the proportion of one fourth, who may have applied for leave to enlist, and also whether such man is a volunteer under the 34th of the King, or serving for any parish, and if the latter, for what parish, and whether under the 34th or 37th of the King.

And it having been suggested to me, by Mr Secretary Dundas, that it would give additional satisfaction to the militia soldiers disposed to enter as volunteers in the regiments of the line aforementioned, if some of the subaltern officers of militia now serving with them, were to receive commissions in regiments into which the men may choose to enlist; I desire that you will make known to the Colonels or Commanding Officers of regiments of militia under your command, that on their naming my of the subaltern officers in their regiments, who are anxious to go along with the men volunteering under the aforementioned act, I will recommend to his Majesty, one gentleman for an Ensign's commission for every sixty men, who may obtain their discharges from such Colonels; and that care shall be taken, that the said Ensign is appointed to the same regiment that the men of his corps volunteer to, provided they, to the number of forty, decide to serve in one regiment, and in the event of their being only sixty men, who volunteer from one regiment, and of those sixty, separating themselves into the different corps, one subaltern named by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the corps will, notwithstanding, be recommended to his Majesty, for an Ensigncy in the regular army.

The mode of executing the further dispositions of the act, will be concerted by the Secretary of State, with the Lords Lieutenant of counties.

You will be pleased to cause a daily return to be made to the Adjutant General, of such men as may be volunteers from the different regiments of militia, specifying whether their discharge has been granted or refused, and the regiment of his Majesty's regular forces of which they may have made choice; and a duplicate of the said return to be sent to the Secretary at War.

The depots fixed upon for the immediate reception of all volunteers from the regiments under your command, are stated in an accompanying paper; and to the end that this important measure may be explicitly made known, and thoroughly understood by every individual of the militia forces, I send you herewith several copies of an order, which you will be pleased to circulate, without loss of time, to the regiments within your district, (with directions that the same be inserted in the orders of the regiment, and read to each corps at the several roll-callings for three successive days) in conformity to which, and in addition to what is here stated, you will be pleased to make your arrangements. It will be expedient that a General officer, or an experienced field officer, should be stationed at each depot, to whom you will give such directions as will tend to the effecting the object in view.

By order of His Royal Highness,  
THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,  
HORSE GUARDS,  
JULY 3. 1799.

CITADEL OF TURIN.

Particulars of the surrender, sent by Gen. Melas.

On the 18th of June, as soon as the works necessary to besiege the Citadel were completed, the bombardment commenced, and continued with such vigour during the 19th and till eight o'clock A. M. of the 20th, that, in this short space of time, nine officers and 85 artillery men belonging to the garrison were killed, the buildings in the garrison were for the most part demolished, and the cannon of the besieged silenced. In this situation, the Austrian Commander offered terms of capitulation to the garrison, and they were ratified and exchanged the same night by twelve o'clock.

On the 22d, the garrison marched to the glacis of the Citadel, where they laid down their arms.—400 pieces of cannon, 5000 Cwt. of powder, and 40,000 firelocks, were taken in the Citadel, besides a quantity of the ammunition that was set fire to by the besiegers.

Certificates signed by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of the respective regiments of militia, of the sums paid, are to be sent with the volunteers, to the place of depot.

The volunteers are to take with them their regimental cloathing, now in wear, but are to leave their arms and accoutrements. I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK, F. M.  
Commander in Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief directs it to be declared to the militia forces at large, that an Act of Parliament has passed with a view to enable his Majesty to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, in which, among other provisions, it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for one-tenth part of the private men of the embodied militia to enter

With the rest of the division Field Marshal Lieutenant Kain put himself in march to join the army; and as they were to arrive on the 25th at Caffie Nuovo di Sciria, and consequently the junction of Field Marshal Lieutenant Bellegarde by Bormida would have taken place, the siege of the citadel of Alessandria is to be begun, for which purpose the park of artillery has already been ordered towards Valenza.

STOCKS.

This day, (July 18) at twelve o'clock,  
3 p.m. (on 62) — Omnia 10.  
Exchange on Dublin 11.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 22.

MARRIED.

At Selkirk, on Tuesday, Mr WILLIAM AITCHISON, writer in Glasgow, to Miss EUPHORIA BORROWMAN, daughter of Mr William Borrowman, surgeon in Selkirk.

DIED.

At Edinburgh, on Friday the 19th, ARGYLE CAMPBELL, youngest son of Mr Campbell, Field.

At the Earl of Moray's house, near Edinburgh, on the 16th current, Miss FRANCES LOUIS, daughter of Mr Louis of Exeter.

At Strathgroy, on the 10th July, Miss KATHARINE PATERSON, only daughter of Mr Alexander Paterson, merchant in Montrose.

At Edinburgh, on the 15th current, Mrs ELISABETH BOWELL, widow of the deceased Lord Auchinleck.

At Kilmarnock, on Saturday evening, in the 74th year of his age, Mr DAVID HUNTER, late one of the Magistrates there.

The leading articles of intelligence to-day are,

Advices from Alicante, Lisbon, &c., announcing the junction of the French and Spanish fleets in the Mediterranean, which is generally understood to have been effected by the French fleet having arrived at Cartagena, where the Spanish fleet was waiting for them. Lord St VINCENT's force, however, is known to be 30 sail of the line, so that he will no doubt be more inclined to court than to decline an action, although the enemy are said to have 44 sail of the line.

The secret expedition attracts much public notice, and the most sanguine expectations are formed of its effects. No doubt Government have fully ascertained the utility of its object, which is generally understood to be the effecting a change in Holland. A powerful body of Russians are to assist, and Sweden is said to have cordially engaged in the undertaking, and is about to furnish a body of troops.

The Chouans are again become very formidable in France. On the 26th of last month, three engagements took place between them and the republican troops, many of whom were killed, and the Captain of a corps of grenadiers was literally cut to pieces.

General Suwarow has written to General Moreau that if the laws passed in France against emigrants shall be put in force against those whom he has in his army, he will make reprisals on the French prisoners.

The success of the Turks, assisted by Sir S. SMITH, in defeating BUONAPARTE's attacks upon Acre, continues to be confirmed by various accounts.

Such are the leading features of the intelligence brought by the London papers yesterday and this day: the particular details of which will be found in the preceding columns.

The remainder of this sum of ten guineas is to be paid to him, on his joining the regiment of which he may have made choice, or on his arrival at the place of assembly, fixed on for the rendezvous of the volunteers from the militia of the district; where he will be received by proper officers of the regiment in which he has chosen to serve, and by them will be conducted to the head-quarters.

Every volunteer will be entitled to pay, subsistence, and cloathing, as a private soldier in the regiment of which he may make choice, according to the regulations of the service, from the instant of his obtaining his discharge from the militia.

No man is to be allowed to claim the benefit of a volunteer under the said act, unless he shall be at least five feet four inches high, and free from bodily infirmity.

The places fixed on for the assembly of the volunteers of the militia in the different districts, are as follow:

| DISTRICTS.  | PLACES OF ASSEMBLY. |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Northern,   | Sunderland.         |
| Yorkshire,  | York.               |
| Eastern     | Norwich.            |
|             | Ipswich.            |
|             | Chelmsford.         |
| Southern,   | Horsham.            |
|             | Ashford.            |
| South West, | Poole.              |
|             | Winchester.         |
| Western,    | Plymouth.           |
| Severn,     | Bristol.            |
| North West, | Chester.            |

His Royal Highness desires it may be signified to the Commanding Officers, and to the officers of the militia forces in general, that he entertains the most perfect confidence, that they will contribute their cordial assistance to the success of this important measure, and by every means in their power give full effect to the views of the Legislature, which will best be promoted, by every one in his respective station, carefully and candidly explaining to those under his command, the nature and intention of this act of Parliament, in which the Legislature has evinced no less anxiety and consideration for the welfare and comfort of the individuals, whose exertions are required, than for the general security, prosperity, and glory of the British Empire.

By order of His Royal Highness,  
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as volunteers into such of his Majesty's regular regiments of infantry, as his Majesty shall, by any order under his royal sign manual, think proper to appoint, and that his Majesty has in consequence been graciously pleased to assign the following regiments for the reception of volunteers from the militia forces, viz.

The Fourth (or King's own) regiment of foot, whose head quarters are at Salisbury.  
The Fifth (or Northumberland), whose head quarters are at Boston, in Lincolnshire.  
The Ninth (or East Suffolk), whose head quarters are in the Tower of London and a detachment at Faversham, in Kent.  
The Fifteenth (or East York), whose head quarters are at Newcastle upon Tyne.  
The Sixteenth (or Buckinghamshire), whose head quarters are at Marlow.  
The Seventeenth (or Leicestershire), whose head quarters are at Norwich.  
The Twentieth (or East Devonshire), whose head quarters are at Preston, in Lancashire.  
The Thirty first (or Huntingdonshire), whose head quarters are at York.  
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The Forty-first (or Somersetshire), whose head quarters are at Taunton.  
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[Here follow the provisions of the act, as set forth in the general orders which are annexed. After enumerating them, his Royal Highness proceeds:]

The next section renders it lawful for the Commanding Officer of any militia regiment to discharge such volunteers as may apply for the same. It is however left to the discretion of such commanding officer to refuse such discharge: But his Majesty's well founded confidence in the public spirit of the Commanding Officers of his militia forces will not allow him to suppose, that in any regiment power will be acted upon as a general principle, but only in such few cases, as by their peculiar nature may, in the feelings of the commanding officer, justify such a refusal; any more extensive exercise of this power would be no less inconsistent with the views of the Legislature, than injurious to the most important interests of the country.

The Commanding Officer is not for the present to grant discharges to more than one fourth of the men actually serving in his regiment, though more should apply, but he is to transmit a return, specifying the names of every man (if any), exceeding the proportion of one fourth, who may have applied for leave to enlist, and also whether such man is a volunteer under the 34th of the King, or serving for any parish, and if the latter, for what parish, and whether under the 34th or 37th of the King.

And it having been suggested to me, by Mr Secretary Dundas, that it would give additional satisfaction to the militia soldiers disposed to enter as volunteers in the regiments of the line aforementioned, if some of the subaltern officers of militia now serving with them, were to receive commissions in regiments into which the men may choose to enlist; I desire that you will make known to the Colonels or Commanding Officers of regiments of militia under your command, that on their naming my of the subaltern officers in their regiments, who are anxious to go along with the men volunteering under the aforementioned act, I will recommend to his Majesty, one gentleman for an Ensign's commission for every sixty men, who may obtain their discharges from such Colonels; and that care shall be taken, that the said Ensign is appointed to the same regiment that the men of his corps volunteer to, provided they, to the number of forty, decide to serve in one regiment, and in the event of their being only sixty men, who volunteer from one regiment, and of those sixty, separating themselves into the different corps, one subaltern named by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the corps will, notwithstanding, be recommended to his Majesty, for an Ensigncy in the regular army.

The mode of executing the further dispositions of the act, will be concerted by the Secretary of State, with the Lords Lieutenant of counties.

You will be pleased to cause a daily return to be made to the Adjutant General, of such men as may be volunteers from the different regiments of militia, specifying whether their discharge has been granted or refused, and the regiment of his Majesty's regular forces of which they may have made choice; and a duplicate of the said return to be sent to the Secretary at War.

The depots fixed upon for the immediate reception of all volunteers from the regiments under your command, are stated in an accompanying paper; and to the end that the same may be provided for the volunteers, the Colonels or Commanding Officers of regiments of militia under your command, are to be directed to make choice of the subaltern officers in their regiments, who are anxious to go along with the men volunteering under the aforementioned act, I will recommend to his Majesty, one gentleman for an Ensign's commission for every sixty men, who may obtain their discharges from such Colonels; and that care shall be taken, that the said Ensign is appointed to the same regiment that the men of his corps volunteer to, provided they, to the number of forty, decide to serve in one regiment, and in the event of their being only sixty men, who volunteer from one regiment, and of those sixty, separating themselves into the different corps, one subaltern named by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the corps will, notwithstanding, be recommended to his Majesty, for an Ensigncy in the regular army.

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|            | Ipswich.            |
|            | Chelmsford.         |
| Southern,  | Hor                 |

